DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

CAMP 21st N. C. REGIMENT,
March 25, 1865.

MR. EDITOR: I send you a list of casualties of the 21st Regiment, which you will please insert in your paper, for the benefit of those who have friends and relatives in this Reg't, Major James F. Beall commanding:

Field and Staff—Wounded, Maj J F Beall, hand. Missing, Sgt Maj W B Vaughn.

Company A, Capt J H Miller, commanding—Wounded, Sergt F A Harris, left arm severe; Privates W M Stewart, leg severe; J L Heddrick; and Frank Heddrick, severe in neck; R W Lenard, arm flesh, John F Carrick, face slight. Missing, Private P H Fortner, Andrew Grubb, W N Lonex.

Co C, Capt Whitlock commanding—Killed, none. Wounded, none. Missing, Privates A C Hamby, L J Smith, Samuel Flippin.

Co D—Capt R A Barrow commanding—Killed none. Wounded, Chas F Butner, arm severe; J W White, finger slight. Missing, Privates Wm Hauser, B Hendrick; W J Brinkley

Co F—Killed, none. Wounded, none.—Missing, Privates, James A Pepper, W W Southern, Willis James, Alex Mounce.

Co G—Capt T B Gentry commanding—Killed, none. Wounded, Corpl J A T Crumpler, shoulder slight; Privates T Tillotson, hip slight; Elisha Abbott, arm slight; H P Fulton, leg slight. Missing Sergt G W Poindexter, Privates Gideon Farguson, Thos J Leak, Thos F Leak, J M Tuttle, E K Fulton.

Co. H—Lieutenant Cockerham commanding. Killed none—wounded 1st Sergt S H Carter, hand severe; Privates John Saffcon, arm severe; missing Corpl B F Hunt and R P Cockerham, Privates Martin Ring, Martin Whitaker, John Hays, Jackson Butcher.

Co. I—Lieut W S Carter commanding. Killed none—wounded Sergt T A Savage, hand slight; Privates G Y Vaughn thigh severe; Levi Wise thigh, flesh, ; missing Corpl L H Wall, Privates A C Barr, J M Durham, R R Boyles, Jon Spainhour, Jacob Spainhour, Wesley Woodley, James Wall.

Co K, Lieut S D Newsun, commanding. Killed Sergt D A Snider; Wounded Corpl. James Alspaugh, arm and side severe; Privts Geo Hill, foot slight. Missing Privates G A Pegram, James Tally, Robt Fisher, Frank Lashmit, C Flinn.

Co. L—Lieut J M Angel commanding. Killed none—wounded, Lieut J W Angel, right shoulder, severe; Private J W Joyce, supposed mortally; missing. J M C Augel.

Co. M—Lieut Jno S Dick, commading. Killed—Privates C L Lambeth, Isaac L Sheppard; wounded, Sergt W H Rankin right thigh broken, Privates G C Boon head severe; Jacob Cobb thigh; Jacob Farrison, leg slight; George Clapp, hand slight; missing, John Friar.

Killed 3, wounded 28, missing 41. Total 72

T B GENTRY, Capt.
Commadding Regiment.

W F. NELSON, Adj't.

For the Confederate.

HDQ'RS 3D REG'T RESERVES N. C.,
Camp near Smithfield,
March 17th, 1865,

EDITOR OF CONFEDERATE: Sir:—I beg that you will publish the following list of killed and wounded of the 3d Reg't Reserve N. C., in the battle of S. W. Creek (below Kinston):

1st Lt F M Hamilin, Actg Adjutant, slightly wounded in the arm.
2d Lt J W Harper, G, mortally wounded.
Sergt J Bower, B, in the arm.
Priv D Johnson, B, in the arm.
Priv J Bowden, D, in the hand.
Priv W Denton, D in the arm.
Priv W Wyatt, D, in the leg.
Priv J M Hoffman, E, in the hip slight.
Priv R Williams, G, in the shoulder slight.
Sergt J W Jones, K, in the foot.
Priv R R Watkins, K, in the hand.
Priv J R Turner, K, in the side slight.

Very Respect'y, your obd't serv't,
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Colonel Commanding.

AN INDUSTRIOUS DETECTIVE AND IMPRESSOR.—Two or three days since a young couple, evidently rejoicing in all the summer delights of the honey-moon, reached the city and engaged apartments at the Augusta Hotel.—They enjoyed the peace and quiet of that establishment, and the bustle and activity of our fashionable streets until evening before last, when the bridegroom who had already been nossed was forced to capitulate with a prospect of being haltered.

It appears that a member of the 11th Tennessee Regiment recognized the gay lothario as a deserter, and caused his arrest. The fellow was originally from Nashville, where as Slade, he enlisted under the lamented Colonel Rains, in May, 1861, leaving a wife behind him in the Rock City. Tired of war and sighing for the amorous sweets of domestic life, he deserted on the 27th of the following July at Knoxville, and took unto himself a wife at that place. How long the maiden of the valley of the Holston was enabled to retain the love and marital duty of this fickle youth, we are not advised. He is next heard of at Wilmington, where he changed his name to Bryant, and acted for two years as a Government detective.

Of course he married again, Knoxville and his two former wives having fallen into the Yankee hands. To the astonishment of his old comrades, he appears on the scene before them while they were in line of battle at Kenesaw mountain last summer. But his tastes were not for the music of shells, and though a mile and a half to the rear, he became demoralized and fled.

Nothing more was heard of Slade or Bryant by his former associates until Thursday, when he developes himself as a newly married man. He had quitted Wilmington, when the city and his third wife fell into Federal possession, and was traveling on papers that granted him permission to visit Greensboro, Ga., for the fulfillment of a marriage contract. Some three weeks since he espoused his forth wife at Saw Dust, in this State. But the honey-moon was not allowed to wax and wane before he came to grief.

And this ends our little chapter of romance—the hero is in the Augusta Barracks, and the heroine lonely and sad in her solitary bridal chamber. Slade, or Bryant, (whichever he pleases) has a brillant prospect before him.—For desertion he is liable to be shot, and for indulgance in the Mormon doctrine of a plurality of wives, he subjected himself to a long duration of prison life.—*Constitutionalist.*

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1865. { NUMBER 75.

"Bummers."

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* writing from Fayetteville, gives the subjoined description of what is termed in Yankee lexicography, "*bummers.*" The picture is bad enough in all conscience, drawn even by a Yankee, and we may safely conclude that it is not overdrawn. This is the class that have been pillaging, plundering and destroying, and who have been insulting the helpless, unprotected women and children, along the line of Sherman's march.

THE HANGERS ON OF THE ARMY

I have used the word 'bummer' in my accounts, and it has been suggested that many of your readers do not know the meaning of the term. It has now a recognized position in the army lexicon. Any man who has seen the object that it applies to will acknowledge that it was admirably selected. Fancy a ragged man, blackened by the smokes of many a pine knot fire, mounted on a scrawny mule, without a saddle, with a gun, a knapsack, a butcher knife and a plug hat, stealing his way through the pine forests far out on the flanks of a column, keen on the scent of rebels, or bacon, or silver spoons, or corn, or anything valuable, and you have him in your mind.—Think how you would admire him if you were a lone woman, with a family of small children, far from help, when he blandly inquired where you kept your valuables. Think how you would smile when he pryed open your chests with his bayonet or knocked to pieces your tables, piano and chairs; tore your bed clothing in three-inch strips, and scattered the strips about the yard. The "bummers" say it takes too much time to use keys. Color is no protection from these roughriders. They go through a negro cabin in search of diamonds and gold watches with just as much freedom and vivacity as they "foot" the dwelling of a wealthy planter. They appear to be possessed of a spirit of "pure cussedness." One incident of many will illustrate. A "bummer" stepped into a house and inquired for sorghum. The lady of the house presented a jug, which he said was too heavy, so he merely filled his canteen. Then taking a huge wad of tobacco from his mouth, he thrust it into the jug.—The lady inquired, in wonder, why he spoiled that which he did not want. "Oh, some feller'll come along and taste that sorghum, think you've poisoned him; then he'll burn your damned old house." There are hundreds of these mounted men, with the column, and they go everywhere. Some of them are loaded down with silverware, gold coin and other valuables. I hazard nothing in saying that three fifths (in value) of the personal property of the counties we have passed through is in Sherman's army to-day. The yield of horses and wagons has not been so large as on the Georgia campaign. In the matter of food we have fared quite as well.

Visit to General Lee's Army---Spirit of the Troops.

The editor of the Milton *Chronicle* gives an inferesting report of a recent visit to the 13th Regiment North Carolna Troops, stationed on the front lines at Petersburg. He says that he found the "boys" in comfortable quarters, good sprits and ready for the fight whenever the enemy chooses to attack. They feel confident of victory. There had been some desertions from the Brigade, few only from the 13th, less indeed, than from any other regiment in the army. These desertions are attributed to home influences—principally to croaking letters. "We heard no croaking in the army—no complaints—no despondency. It was a healthy atmosphere; we breathed easy while in it, and felt all over like a "new man." For several days before we left we heard of no new desertions, and it was hoped that the army had been purged of all cowards Desertion is a bad business, and about the meanest thing a man can be guilty off.—Yankees who desert and come over to our lines express much astonishment at Southern men deserting their colors; they say that we have everything worth living for to fight for, while they (the Yankees) have no such inducement. They say our men that go over are well treated for the first few days, so to get them to write home and tell about their good treatment; but after that they are despised and treated worse than dogs. The liberty of enlisting in the army on the frontier is allowed them, or go into the prisoners' lock-up if they refuse. The Yankees have the greatest contempt for a rebel deserter, and put no confidence in him whatever. Roger A. Pryor, who was recently exchanged, says that at Fortress Monroe, while he stood talking to some Yankee officers of high rank, a rebel lieutenant (a deserter) came up to the party and joined in conversation, when one of the officers quickly shut his mouth with a look of great contempt and the remark, "You d——d deserting scoundrel! have you the impudence to open your mouth where gentlemen are talking!" The fellow sneaked off, looking worse than a sheep thief.

The escape of Sheridans' raiders is said to have been in consequence of Gen. Longstreet not being able to procure pontoons to bridge the Pamunkey. We are advised that every order was given and every effort made by Gen. Longstreet to get the pontoons, but all failed. That owing to the dilatoriness or negligence of some one in Richmond the pontoons were not sent up in time, and the enemy escaped.—We are also advised that the pontoons were in the river near Chaffin's Bluff, and not in Richmond. Whose negligence it was we have not yet been able to ascertain, but that some one is being greatly censured cannot be doubted. If ever there was an occasion for strict investigation and summary punishment this is that occasion. But we feel confident that it will be hushed up.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

YANKEE FORCES IN THE VALLEY.—The report that Hancock was moving up the Valley, towards Stanton, with several thousand men, is incorrect. There is but one Yankee regiment south of Martinsburg, and that is posted at Kernstown. Our scouts report that this regiment was last week making their preparations to remove to a new field of operations.

Capt. Mills L. Eure, Senator in the North Carolina Legislature from Gates and Chowan, and who has been a prisoner since the battle of Gettysburg, has been paroled and has returned home.

AUCTION SALE,

Saturday at 12 o'clock, April 1st, 1865
2 good Buggies,
1 light one horse Wagon,
2 sets Harness,
1 Morgan Colt, 4 years old,
TUCKER, ANDREWS, & CO
mar 30-d2t.

FOR SALE.

Two very desirable residences in the city of Raleigh; one, a large two story house with an acre of land attached—all necessary out houses, and a delightful well of water. The other, a smaller, nice cottage dwelling with four rooms, good kitchen and garden attached.
For further information apply at this office.
mar 30-dtf

FOR SALE.

The house, known as Spirit of the Age office, with gas fixtures attached. Apply at this office.
mar 30-dtf.

FOR SALE.

One hundred acres of well timbered land within six miles of the city of Raleigh. Apply at this office.
mar 30-dtf.

FOR SALE.

Five Shares in the N. C. Christian Advocate company. Apply at this office.
mar 30-dtf

NOTICE.

Lost, on the morning of the 28th of March, 1865, my Pockett Book, containing about $1500 in Confederate money and about $50 in bank bills also some notes of hand. The book is a large leather one, about eight inches long. I will give a liberal reward for its return to this office.
mar 30-dtf JAS. L. RICHMOND.

HDQ'RS 3D REG'T RESERVES
NORTH CAROLINA,
HOKE'S DIVISION, HARDEE'S CORPS,
March 25th, 1865.

All members of the 4th, 7th and 8th Battalions Reserve N. C., (now composing the 3d Regiment) who were captured at Fort Fisher, and paroled before the 1st of March, have been declared exchanged, and will immediately rejoin their Regiment, wherever it may be, or be considered and dealt with as deserters.
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
mar 29-dtf Colonel Comd'g.

Greensboro Patriot and Salisbury Watchman copy two weeks.

RALEIGH, N. C.,
MARCH 27, 1865.

All parties holding claims against the Transportation Q. M. Department, Wilmington, N. C., up till the 22d of February last, will please present them, at once, to me for settlement by certified accounts. J. B. GRAINGER.
mar 29-d6t Capt. and A. Q. M.

A BLACKSMITH AT AUCTION.

On Saturday next, 1st April, at 12 o'clock, at our sales room we will sell without reserve a No. 1 blacksmith about 25 years old.
mar 29-dtd W. F. ASKEW, & CO.

FOR SALE.

100 reams Commercial Note Paper,
Envelopes,
Pens and Pencils,
School Books, Music, etc., etc., by
A. R. RAVEN,
mar 30-d2t cor. Fayetteville and Martin sts.

MILITARY TRIMMINGS,

Confectioneries and Fancy Articles,
For sale by A. R. RAVEN,
mar 30 d2t

BROWN SUGAR.

A superior article.
Also, Brown Shirting.
For sale by A. R. RAVEN.
mar 30-d2t.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CIRCULAR NO. 13.

Enrolling Officers on duty in North Carolina are hereby notified that the Conscript Office has been removed from Raleigh and established at Greensboro', N. C.

All reports and communications will be mailed to this point until further orders.

By order Commandant.
S. P. WATTERS
mar 27 4t Lt. and Acting Adj't.

Greenboro Patriot, Charlotte Democrat, Salisbury Watchman, copy, daily papers copy three times, weekly papers once.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON has removed his office, from the Exchange Hotel, to his residence, on Hillsboro Street.
mar 27-dtf.

WANTED.

8 No. 1 Mules, for which I will pay good prices.
Apply to M. McMAHON,
mar 27-d12t* Halifax, N. C.

$2,000 REWARD!

Broke the Jail of Granville county on Sunday night the 19th inst., and escaped, WILLLIAM and HENDERSON, slaves of James Cooper, who were confined under sentence of death for Rape.

WILLIAM is a black, thick heavy boy, about 25 years old, full face; about 5 feet 8 inches high.

HENDERSON is dark brown, low, heavy built, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; about 23 years old.

I will pay Two Thousand dollars for their apprehension and delivery to me, or confined in any jail so I can get them, or one thousand for either.
W. A. PHILPOTT, Sheriff
of Granville county.
Oxford, N. C., March 24, 1865.
mar 27-d12t.

LOST! LOST!!

Lost about two weeks since, between Charlotte and Goldsboro, a large size Russet Leather TRUNK, marked J. M. Hargett, Newbern N. C. It contains Books, and papers of value to the Subscriber, and of no use to any other person. If the Trunk has been received by mistake, and the party having the same, will imform the Subscriber, they will be liberaly rewarded.
JAS. W. CARMER,
Care of Dr. J. A. Guion, Company Shops N. C.
mar 14-d6t*

LOST, OR MISLAID,

A Confederate 4 per cent. Certificate for $6000, No. 2728. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at Tucker, Andrews & Co.
mar 18-d6t J. F. SCOTT.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

RALEIGH, March 20, 1865.

The Passport Office is closed at 5 o'clock daily. No passport will be issed after that hour.
BENJ. ROBINSON,
mar 21-dt6 Capt and Provost Marshal.

I Will leave Hillsboro' on the 5th of April for the Army of Northern Virginia, by way of Danville.
Conservative, Standard, Hillsboro Recorder, and Greensboro Patriot please copy.
W. A. THOMPSON.

VACANT OFFICE.

The Post Office at Forestville is now vacant. Any one desiring the situation will apply with good recommendation to J. L. DUNN,
mar 24-d3t Late P. M.

MALE TEACHER WANTED.

A gentleman, exempt from military service, well qualified to teach Latin, Higher Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, can, by furnishing suitable testimonials, hear of a good situation in the school of the Misses Nash, and Miss Kollock,
mar 13-dtf Hillsboro' N. C.

WANTED,

A governess to take charge of five little girls. One who can teach Latin, French and Music, with the English Branches.
Apply at this Office.
mar 10-dtf

FOR SALE.

Two fine saddle Horses and one Mule for sale.
Apply at this Office.
mar 10-dtf

RALEIGH AMBULANCE COMMITTEE.

A few more volunteers are wanted to complete the organization of this Committee; also, lint, bandages and delicacies for the sick and wounded. Those wishing to join this Committee, or to contribute to its supplies, will report to day to
mar 7-dtf P. F. PESCUD.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,
Yarbrough House,
jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

State Journal copy.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 14.

RICHMOND, March 4, 1865.

ALL Confederate officers and men who were delivered at Savannah or Charleston during the months of November and December last, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

All Confederate officers and men who were delivered in James River, Virginia, at any time before March 1st, 1865, are hereby declared to be exchanged.
ROBERT OULD,
mar 22-d6t Agent of Echange.

JOB WORK!

THE
"CONFEDERATE"
PRINTING OFFICE

Has one of the best assortments of

BOOK AND JOB TYPE

To be found in the

CONFEDERACY,

And we are prepared to do all kinds of

JOB PRINTING

AT

SHORT NOTICE,

And in the very best STYLE of the Art.

ALL

JOB WORK

Sent us will be done neatly and with

QUICK DISPATCH.

We have an

ADAMS' POWER PRESS,

And several

HAND PRESSES,

AND A

GORDON JOB PRESS

(Capable of making 1500 impressions an hour,)

And our patrons are assured that all work given us will be done in the neatest manner, and with dispatch.

QUARTERMASTERS
AND
COMMISSARIES,
POST SURGEONS,
AND ALL
GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Who desire their work done in the best possible manner would consult their interests by giving us a trial.

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
is now published by the
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.
REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For two months.....$5.00
For four months.....10.00
For six months.....15.00
For eight months.....20.00

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1-d3t

MILITARY BLANKS neatly printed at this office.

WANTED,

By the Ordnance Department, at Greensboro', N. C., five or six able bodied negro men. The highest government wages will be allowed and good care taken of them.
LT. JNO. M. PAYNE,
Ordnance Officer,
mar 28-d6t Greensboro', N. C.

ADOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9-d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent Southern Express Company.
jan 18-dtf

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN

CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-dtf.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
dec 19-dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by
feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

ROSIN OIL.

200 Bbls. Lubricating Oils.
30 " Superior Tanners Oil.
40 " Paint Oil.
Deliverable at Egypt, Chatham county, or at Fayetteville. Y. S. LUTTERLOH.
mar 7-dtf

N. C. POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An experienced person, capable of taking the place of Foreman, can get employment in the Mills of the above Company. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.
S. W. DAVIS, Pres't.
Feb 17 dtf Charlotte, N. C.

COPAL VARNISH.

The undersigned are now engaged in manufacturing Copal and Coach Varnish. Copal at $30 per gallon, and Coach at $50 per gallon.
Orders solicited
J. H. WILSON, Jr., & CO.,
Feb 17-dtf Charlotte, N. C.

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County, We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

$200 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Monday the 13th inst., two negro girls, MARGARETT and LUCY, both yellow, and each about four feet seven inches in height.

MARGARETT, has close knappy hair, face round and a little bumpy; voice fine, and converses with considerable intelligence.

LUCY, is of brighter color, thick bushy hair, inclined to be straight, and features heavier than Margarett, and quite intelligent, also.—They both carried off a good assortment of clothing—each having a hat which they are supposed to be wearing. I learn they are passing themselves off as free negroes.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and delivery to me or for there confinement in any Jail where I can get them.
R. W. DANIEL.
mar 18-d6t* Weldon, N. C.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked. jan 18-dtf

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Taken up and committed to the jail of Wake county, the following negroes, to wit:

Isaac, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black, about 24 years old, and says he belongs to Maj. Fickland.

Preston, about 6 feet high, 18 years old, of bright color, and belongs to Phillip Richardson.

Stephen, about 5 feet high, 17 years old, black color, and belongs to Patterson Houston.

Ebenezer, 5 feet 11 inches high, 28 years old, black, and belongs to Major Fickland.

Hardy, about 5 feet high, 19 years old, black, and says he belongs to James Murphy.

Addison, about 6 feet high, 19 or 20 years old, says he belongs to Harrison Pope.

Mack, 5 feet 6 inches high, 35 years old, and says he belongs to James Gay, of Anson co., N. C.

A boy, who says his name is David Alford, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 45 years old, (appears to be foolish) and says he don't know who he belongs to.

The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, pay charges prove property, and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law. W. H. HIGH,
Raleigh March 22. dtf Sheriff.

OFFICER'S SERVANT LOST!

"Tom," mulatto servant, of an officer commanding a Battalion of detailed men, was separated from him in the retreat from Fayetteville, N. C. Any officer or soldier in General Hardee's command, or elsewhere, who may have 'picked up' such a straggler will do the advertiser a favor by directing him to report at Provost Marshal's Office, Raleigh, N. C., where he will be directed to his master. mar 25-d3t*

A MILLER WANTED,

To take charge of the Grist and Saw Mill, belonging to the Estate of the late Wilson W. Whitaker. An applicant may get a good situation by addressing
MRS. WILSON W. WHITAKER,
mar 10-dtf 3 miles north of Raleigh.

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M. DIST. OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RALEIGH, March 7th, 1865.

Wanted, immediately, fifty negro men for teamsters. Apply at this office.
H. R. HOOPER,
Maj. & Chief Q. M.,
mar 8-d7t District of N. C.

THE KNITTING CLUB WILL meet on Wednesday, March 8th, at the residence of Mrs. L. Bryan, at 8 o'clock, p. m.
mar 7-dtd

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY,

RALEIGH, N. C. March 2, 1865.

Notice is hereby given, that for the present, the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

Conservative, Progress, and Standard, Greensboro Patriot, Goldsboro State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Salisbury Watchman, and Charlotte Bulletin, will insert each six times and send duplicate accounts to this office.
C. B. HARRISON,
mar 3-d6t Depository.

$100 REWARD.

Stolen from the stable of the undersigned, in Orange county, on the night of the 20th ult., near Durham's Station, one BAY HORSE four years old this Spring, with black legs mane and tail, a small white speck on his back, caused by being galded with a plow saddle, and has shoes on all around.

The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver said Horse to me at Durham's or put me in possession of any information so that I can get the said horse.
mar 3-d6t WM. A. COX.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of a kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO

W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carron, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.: Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9-dtf

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The undersigned having been appointed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filled in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.
HENRY E. COLTON,
Feb 25-dtf (Fayetteville, N. C.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Raleigh, N. C. March 15th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 1.

I. Capt. Renj. Robinson has been assigned to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post; and officers and soldiers found in the city who are without proper authority will be, sent there to be forwarded to thier commands.

By order
F. M. PARKER.
Col. Comd'g Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adj't.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Raleigh, March 15th, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following classification embraces only the officers and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose such leave of absence or furloughs have not expired.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Departments and their properly authorized agents here on business with their appropriate agents, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the General Commanding.

IIII. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield. By order
F. M. PARKER,
Col. Comd'g Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adj't. mar 16-tf.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1865.

We continue to day the official report of General Hood of the operations of the Army of Tennessee under his command. In common with every friend of Gen. Hood, with whom we have conversed, we regret that he did not confine himself strictly to a *report* of his operations during the period that he commanded the army. From this report his reputation would have suffered no detriment, however unfortunate was the termination of his campaign. Neither does his justification derive any force from that portion of his report, which may be styled a review. He has stated no fact which was not known, and he has adduced no argument which strengthens his case. It would have been preferable, for his own sake, and much more in conformity with the opinions of his friends, if he had relied on his own merits, and built no defence on the default of another.

Cessation of Hostilities.

There is one point of view in which the matter of a cessation of hostilities might be presented to Lincoln, which has been overlooked. Perhaps if the question were presented to him in this aspect, he might assent. It is known that grave and important individual difficulties are existing among distinguished functionaries, personal quarrels which are not considered secondary to the national interest, and not at all inferior to the national safety. Now, we propose that commissioners be sent to Lincoln, or that Gen'l Lee be instructed to propose to Grant to enter upon a cessation of hostilities, until Congress and the Executive, and Generals ——, and ——, and ——, can close up their individual quarrels; and when this cessation of hostilities shall occur, we shall then propose to refer all these personal difficulties to the Hon. H. S. Foote, with instructions that he will, "in some sequestered spot," debate the whole subject pro and con, until all the parties are thoroughly "*routed*."

When this is done, then the national war to be resumed, as though no cessation of hostilities had occurred, except the feature of private feuds is hereafter to be omitted.

Negro Troops---Virginia taking the Lead.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says, that the people of the Roanoke are responding nobly to the action of Congress and the call of Gen. Lee, for negro troops. Some thirty of the largest slaveholders, living at and near Salem, Va., headed by Nathaniel Burwell, Esq., who has fifty negroes of the military age, have joined in a paper tendering their negroes to the Government, and pledging freedom to them as a condition of their services, and employment at fair wages to all who may return after the war. This paper is being numerously signed, and the *Virginian* thinks there is a prospect of receiving large accessions to our army from that quarter.

The following is the pledge referred to:

"We whose names are herewith subscribed, mutually pledge ourselves to emancipate such of our negro men, between the ages of 18 and 45, as will volunteer as soldiers in the Confederate service; promising them that they will be permitted to return to their homes, and that proper provisions will be made for them and their families, when the war is over."

This is going the right way to work, and we hope that the slave-holders of this State will at once begin to move in this very important matter.

A Munificent Donation.

Mrs. McRae desires us to acknowledge the receipt from Mrs. W. G. Thomas, Mrs. P. B. Hawkins, Mrs. Noble, and other ladies of Louisburg, of a munificent donation of provisions, wines and delicacies for distribution among the sick and wounded of our soldiers.

The selection of articles has been most admirably made, and the receipt of them is extremely opportune, as some of our wounded were really suffering.

We intended to have published on yesterday, the receipt also, of an equally valuable donation by the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, from the ladies of Forestville District.

A most Timely and Generous Donation.

The following articles have been brought to Raleigh, for the sick and wounded, by the Rev. Wm. M. Wingate, and were contributed by the good people of the Wake Forest, and a few citizens of the Rolesville, district. The arrival of these supplies is most opportune, for as we have no market just now, and several hundred more sick and wounded to feed than heretofore, the hospital stores have become quite meagre; in fact, the patients are reduced literally, to bread and meat. It should be mentioned to the credit of the doners, that, they had very short notice, and have contributed often and generously to a hospital already existing in their midst. We hope other communities will imitate this thoughtful liberality and go and do likewise. We understand that a part of these delicacies will be taken by the ambulance committee to the famishing wounded at Averasboro':

Fifteen bushels of potatoes, sweet and irish, fifty-two fowls, four jars of pickles, two bags of salad, one bag of dried fruit, two bags of biscuit, a quantity of cakes, sausage, pies, &c., a bottle of wine, twenty-five pounds of butter, twenty dozen eggs.

OBITUARIES.—Our terms for inserting obituary notices are the same as for other advertising, when they exceed ten lines. We have one on hand that will nearly or quite fill a column of the paper, which we can publish only in accordance with our terms. What will the party have us do with it?

RELIEF OF MAIMED SOLDIERS.—Louisiana, through her Governor, Hon. Henry W. Allen, has contributed $10,000 to the fund for the relief of maimed soldiers.

WAR NEWS.

The Fight at Petersburg on Saturday.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA,
March 25, 1865—6.30 A. M.

This morning, at daybreak, Gordon's division charged the works of the enemy, and at 5 o'clock had captured their main line of works for a considerable distance. One of their strongest batteries, nearly opposite to the Blanford Cemetery, had, at that hour, been captured, and the guns turned upon the enemy.

I have seen about two hundred prisoners.—Many others have gone in on other roads.—They state that it was a perfect surprise; that they had no idea of an attack, and that they had no troops except the Ninth corps (Burnside's) on this side of the Appomattox. The works were first carried by the sharpshooters of Gordon's division.

Just before advancing, General Gordon made them quite an encouraging speech, promising to reward them faithfully if successful, and calling strongly upon their feeling of patriotism.

A complete Yankee trick was played upon them in the first charge. Our men, for once, made capital of that disgraceful practice which has, of late, been but too common in our army—that of deserting. Orders were given to the sharpshooters to advance with their guns at a trail, and as much concealed as possible. When in view of the picket line, they cried out, "Don't shoot; don't shoot."

"You need not be afraid; we won't shoot; come on, Johnny—come on, we are glad to see you," the Yankees replied.

And they did go on, and were in the picket line before the trick was discovered. Scarcely a gun was fired until we moved on to the second line.

We captured two forts in the morning charge—one of which is that from which the city has suffered most severely. A. T.

PETERSBURG, VA., March 25—11 A. M.

The firing has ceased. All is once more quiet. The troops have returned to camp.

The affair did not prove so favorable as at first augured. The enemy enfiladed us from right and left, in the captured works, to such an extent that we could no longer hold them without the loss of many men, and they were, consequently, ordered back to their original lines.

General Lee was on the field, and conducted the whole affair.

I regret to mention the following casualties in this division:

Brigadier-General Cook, of Georgia, flesh wound in arm; Colonel Baker, Thirteenth Georgia regiment, in leg; Major Jesse Richardson, Forty-second Virginia regiment, in leg, severely; Captain Jordan, of Richmond, company F, Twenty-first Virginia regiment, in face; Captain J. Hays, Twenty-first Virginia regiment, in ankle, slight; Captain Bedingfield, Sixtieth Georgia regiment, severely, supposed mortally; Adjutant McFarlane, Sixtieth Georgia regiment, in bowels, severely; Captain Draper, Forty-eighth Virginia regiment, in shoulder; Lieutenant Fleener, Forty-eighth Virginia regiment, severely.

A. T.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Sherman in Goldsboro'—He Goes Next to Raleigh.

A Washington telegram of the 22d says:

The *Republican*, extra, says the Government has received intelligence that, on Sunday last, Gen'l Sherman's army entered Goldsboro', North Carolina. His march was unopposed.

The two armies of Sherman and Schofield have formed a junction.

The *Republican*, extra, further says Sherman's present command is sufficiently formidable to confront Lee's whole army in the open field, without the assistance of Grant, and no force that the rebels may raise can impede Sherman's triumphant march northward.

A special from Washington, to the *Evening Telegraph*, says a messenger arrived with news from General Sherman to Monday *via* City Point.

Refugees all report that Johnston is moving to Richmond to join Lee, and that his army is really unfit for heavy fighting, and that Hoke's troops are the only men that can be relied upon.

Raleigh will be captured with but little, if any, fighting.

General Sheridan is off on another raid. It is said that he will intercept Johnston in his retreat.

The Army of the Potomac is beleived to be advancing west. A great battle is expected soon.

A letter from Newbern says:

The Neuse river is navigable for vessels of light draft as far as Goldsboro', but during the war none of our vessels have penetrated higher than Kinston, where the railroad bridge which was without a draw, obstructed further progress. The completion of the railroad from Kinston to Goldsboro', together with the navigation of the Neuse to Kinston, will fully supply both Sherman and Schofield.

Both Beaufort and Newbern will be made bases of supplies. The steamer Euterpe sailed to day for Beaufort with a cargo of clothing for Sherman's army. Quartermaster-General Meigs was a passenger on board.

THE TORIES IN BURKE.—We have a private letter dated Morganton, March 24th, which says:—"Robbing in our county is yet going on. The tories made a fine grab yesterday, on Linville river, in this county. They called at the residence of W. F. Gibbs, and took from him four valuable mules, and a young negro man belonging to Wm. McKesson. After committing other thefts in that immediate neighborhood, they proceeded to the merchant mill and plantation of Wm. F. McKesson, where they were fortunate enough to procure six very fine mules, one horse, and six prime young negro men, among them one of his millers, who has since made his escape.

They then went to the residence of Wm. Moore, and robbed him of all his mules, five in number, and a large number of articles out of his house, including his gun. They treated other citizens in the same way—taking off all good mules and negro men, which, at this season of the year, is a serious loss indeed.—They returned across the Blue Ridge about sunset, as they, came (twenty or thirty in number,) without any one to impede their progress."—*Salisbury Watchman.*

We regret to learn says the *Conservative*, that a dispatch has been received by Gov. Graham which states that his sons Major John W. Graham and Capt. Robert D. Graham of the 56th Regiment N. C. Troops were wounded in the fight at Petersburg on Saturday morning last. We hope their wounds may prove slight.

GEN. HOOD'S REPORT.

CONTINUED.

On the 1st of September Hardee's corps was attacked in position of Jonesboro'. The result was the loss of eight (8) guns and some prisoners. Hardee then retired to Lovejoy's Station, where he was joined by Stewart's and Lee's corps. The militia, numbering about three thousand (3,000,) under Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, was ordered to Griffin. It is proper to remark here that this force rendered excellent and gallant service during the siege of Atlanta. The enemy followed and took position on our front. On the 6th of September, however, he abandoned his works and retired to Atlanta. Here properly ended the operations about Atlanta. Of the forces turned over to me nearly two months before, and since that date daily engaged in battle and skirmishes with a greatly superior enemy, there were remaining effective, as shown by the return of 20th of September, infantry, twenty-seven thousand and ninety-four (27,094); cavalry, ten thousand five hundred and forty-three (10,543); artillery, two thousand seven hundred and sixty-six (2,766). There had been sent to Mobile one brigade of infantry, eight hundred (800) strong, and to Macon three battalions of artillery eight hundred (800) strong. The militia had increased, as stated, but counting it at the same as originally turned over, we have, against the aggregate turned over, forty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty (48,750,) present, forty thousand four hundred and three (40,403,) sent off, three thousand and one hundred (3,100,) making an aggregate of forty-three thousand five hundred and three (43,503,) thus giving a total loss of all arms of five thousand two hundred and forty-seven (5,247) men.

A serious question was now presented to me. The enemy would not certainly long remain idle. He had it in his power to continue his march to the South and force me to fall back upon Alabama for subsistence. I could not hope to hold my position. The country being a plain had no natural strength, nor was there any advantageous position upon which I could retire. Besides, the morale of the army greatly improved during the operations around Atlanta, had again become impaired in consequence of the recurrence of retreat, and the army itself was decreasing in strength day by day. Something was absolutely demanded, and I rightly judged that that any advances at all promising success, would go far to restore its fighting spirit.—Thus I determined, in consultation with the corps commanders, to turn the enemy's right flank, and attempt to destroy his communications and force him to retire from Atlanta.—The operations of the cavalry under Wheeler, in Georgia, and under Forrest, in Tennessee, proved to me conclusively, and beyond a doubt, that all the cavalry in the service could not permanently interrupt the railroad communications in the enemy's rear sufficiently to cause him to abandon his position. To accomplish anything, therefore, it became necessary for me to move with my entire force.—Causing the iron to be removed from the several railroads out of Atlanta, for distances of forty (40) miles, and directing railroad stock to be restored to the West Point Railroad, the movement to the left towards that road began on the 18th of September. Arriving at that road the army took position with the left touching the Chattahoochee river and covering that road, where it remained several days to allow the accumulation of supplies at Blue Mountain, and a sufficiency with which to continue the movement. On the 29th of September it left its bivouac, near Palmetto Georgia, with Jackson's cavalry in its front. Brigadier General Iverson with his command being left in observation of the enemy in and around Atlanta, and moving first on the prolongation of its left flank to the westward, it crossed the Chattahoochee river the same day on a pontoon bridge at Pumpkin Town and Phillip's Ferry, while our supplies, which we brought by wagon trains from Newnan, Ga., crossed at Moore's Ferry, where we had constructed a temporary trestle bridge. As soon as we crossed the river, the army moved at once to the immediate vicinity of Lost Mountain, reaching there on the 3d of October, our cavalry during the march watching the enemy on our front and right flank, and occasionally skirmishing with his cavalry along the banks of South Water creek. On the 4th of October Lieut. Gen. Stewart's corps, in obedience to my order, struck the enemy's railroad at Ackworth and Big Shanty, captured the garrisons at both places consisting of some four hundred (400) prisoners, with some animals and stores.

Hearing that the enemy had a quantity of stores at Alatoona, I determined, if possible, to destroy the bridge over the Etowah river, and directed Lieut. Gen. Stewart to send a division also to Alatoona, instructing the officer in command to destroy the railroad there and take possession of the place if, in his judgment, when he reached there, he deemed it practicable. Accordingly, Major Gen. French was sent, who attacked the place early on the morning of the 5th of October, and quickly carried the enemy's outer line of works, driving him into a redoubt, and, with that exception, carried the place. Just at this critical juncture he (Gen. French,) received information which he considered correct, but which subsequently proved false, that a large body of the enemy were moving to cut him off from the remainder of the army, and he immediately withdrew his command from the place without having accomplished the desired object.

Lieutenant General Stewart's command succeeded in destroying completely some ten (10) miles of the railroad. These operations caused the enemy to move his army, except one corps, from Atlanta to Marietta, threatening an advance in the direction of our position at Lost Mountain, but not deeming our army in condition for a general engagement, I withdrew it, on the 6th of October, to the westward, continuing to march daily, and crossed the Coosa river, near Coosaville, and moved up the west bank of the Oustanaula, striking the railroad again between Resaca and Mill Creek Gap, just above Dalton, on the 13th of October, destroying the railroad from Resaca to Tunnel Hill, capturing the enemy's posts at Tilton, Dalton and Mill Creek Gap, with about a thousand (1,000) prisoners and some stores. I again withdrew the army from the railroad, moving to the southwest, towards Gadsden, Ala., the enemy following and skirmishing constantly with our cavalry, then under the command of Major General Wheeler, who had joined the army on the march just before it crossed the Coosa river.

The army reached Gadsden, Ala., on the 20th of October, at which point Gen. G. T. Beauregard, commanding the Military Division of the West, joined us. It had been my hope that my movements would have caused the enemy to divide his forces, and that I might gain an opportunity to strike him in detail. This, however, he did not do. He held his entire force together in his pursuit, with the exception of the one corps which he had left to garrison Atlanta. The morale of the army had already improved; but, upon consultation with my corps commanders, it was not thought to be yet in condition to hazard a general engagement while the enemy remained intact. I met at this place a thorough supply of shoes and other stores. I determined to cross the Tennessee river at or near Gunter's Landing, and strike the enemy's communications again near Bridgeport, force him to cross the river also to obtain supplies, and thus we should at least recover our lost territory. Orders had been sent by Gen. Beauregard to Gen. Forrest to move with his cavalry into Tennessee.

Unfortunately, however, these orders did not reach him in time. As I had not a sufficient cavalry force without his to protect my trains in Tennessee, I was compelled to delay the crossing, and moved further down the river to meet him. The army arrived at Florence on the 31st of October. This unfortunate delay allowed the enemy time to repair the damage to his railroad and to accumulate at Atlanta sufficient supplies to enable him to return the greater part of his army to that place, and move with it through to the Atlantic coast. The remainder he threw across the Tennessee, under Thomas. When our army arrived at Florence, it had entirely recovered from the depression that frequent retreats had created. The enemy having for the first time divided his forces, I had to determine which of the two parts to direct my operations against. To follow the forces about to move through Georgia, under Sherman, would be to again abandon the regained territory to the forces under Thomas, with little hope of being able to reach the enemy in time to defeat his movement, and also to cause desertion and greatly impair the morale or fighting spirit of the army by what would be considered a compulsory retreat.

I thought the alternative clear that I should move upon Thomas. If I succeeded in beating him the effect of Sherman's movements would not be great, and I should gain in men sufficiently to compensate for the damage he might inflict. If beaten I should leave the army in better condition than it would be if I attempted a retrograde movement against Sherman. Upon all these questions I had a full and free conference with General Beauregard at Tuscumbia. General Beauregard left it optional with me either to divide the army, sending a part after Sherman, and to push on with the remainder, to move forward at once against Thomas with the entire force. The army I thought to small to divide, I so informed him when he directed me, by telegraph, to push forward at once. Forrest's cavalry joined on the 21st of November, and the movement began, Major General Cheatham's corps taking the road towards Waynesboro, and the other troops moving on roads somewhat parallel with this but more to the eastward, with the cavalry under General Forrest, in advance and upon their right flank. The enemy's forces at this time were concentrated at Pulaski, with some force also at Lawrenceburg. I hoped to be able to place the army between these forces of the enemy and Nashville, but he evacuated Pulaski on the 23d, hearing of our advance, (our cavalry having furiously driven off their forces at Lawrenceburg,) and moved rapidly by turnpike and railroad to Columbia.

The want of a good map of the country and the deep mud through which the army marched, prevented our overtaking the enemy before he reached Columbia, but on the evening of the 27th of November, our army was placed in position in front of his works at that place. During the night however he evacuated the town taking position on the opposite side of the river, about a mile and a half from the town, which was considered quite strong in front. Late in the evening of the 28th of November, Gen'l Forrest, with most of his command, crossed Duck river a few miles above Columbia, and I followed early in the morning of the 29th, with Stewart's and Cheatham's corps, and Johnston's division of Lee's corps, leaving the other divisions of Lee's corps in the enemy's front at Columbia. The troops moved in light marching order, with only a battery to the corps, my object being to turn the enemy's flank by marching rapidly on roads parallel to the Columbia and Franklin pike, at or near Spring Hill, and to cut off that portion of the enemy at or near Columbia. When I had gotten well on his flank, the enemy discovered my intention and began to retreat on the pike towards Spring Hill.—The cavalry became engaged near that place about mid day, but his trains were so strongly guarded that they were unable to break through them. About 4 p. m., our infantry forces, Major General Cheatham in the advance, commenced to come in contact with the enemy, about two [2] miles from Spring Hill, through which place the Columbia and Franklin pike passes. The enemy was at this time moving rapidly along the pike, with some of his troops formed on the flank of his column to protect it. Major General Cheatham was ordered to attack the enemy at once, vigorously, and get possession of this pike, and although these orders were frequently and earnestly repeated, he made but a feeble and partial attack, failing to reach the point indicated. Had my instructions been carried out there is no doubt that we could have possessed ourselves of this road. Stewart's corps and Johnston's division were arriving upon the field to support the attack. Though the golden opportunity had passed at daylight, I did not at dark abandon the hope of dealing the enemy a heavy blow. Accordingly, Lieut. Gen'l Stewart was furnished a guide, and ordered to move his corps beyond Cheatham's and place it across the road beyond Spring Hill. Shortly after this General Cheatham came to my headquarters, and when I informed him of Stewart's movement, he said that Stewart ought to form on his right. I asked if that would throw Stewart across the pike. He replied that it would, and a mile beyond. Accordingly, one of Cheatham's staff officers was sent to show Stewart where his (Cheatham's) right rested. In the dark and confusion, Stewart did not succeed in getting the position desired, but about 11 P. M., went into bivouac. About 12 P. M., ascertaining that the enemy was moving in great confusion—artillery, wagons and troops intermixed—I sent instructions to General Cheatham to advance a heavy line of skirmishers against him, and still further impede and confuse his march.—This was not accomplished. The enemy continued to move along the road in hurry and confusion, within hearing, nearly all the night. Thus was lost a great opportunity of striking the enemy, for which we had labored so long, the greatest this campaign had offered, and one of the greatest during the war.—Lieut. Gen. Lee, left in front of the enemy at Columbia, was instructed to press the enemy the moment he abandoned his position at that point. The enemy did not abandon his works at that place till dark, showing that his trains obstructed the road for fifteen (15) miles during the day and a great part of the night.—At daylight we followed as fast as possible towards Franklin, Lieut. Gen. Stewart in the advance, Maj. Gen. Cheatham following, and Lieut. Gen. Lee with the trains, moving from Columbia on the same road. We pursued the enemy rapidly, and compelled him to burn a number of his wagons. He made a feint as if to give battle on the hills about four miles south of Franklin, but as soon as our forces began to deploy for the attack, and to flank him on his left, he retired slowly to Franklin.

I learned from despatches captured at Spring Hill, from Thomas to Schofield, that the latter was instructed to hold the place till the position at Franklin could be made secure, indicating the intention of Thomas to hold Franklin and his strong works at Murfreesboro. Thus I knew that it was all important to attack Schofield before he could make himself strong, and if he should escape at Franklin he would gain his works about Nashville. The nature of the position was such as to render it inexpedient to attempt any further flank movement, and I therefore determined to attack him in front and without delay. On the 30th of November Stewart's corps was placed in position on the right, Cheatham's on the left, and the cavalry on either flank, the main body on the right under Forrest. Johnston's division, of Lee's corps, also became engaged on the left during the engagement. The line advanced at 4 P. M., with orders to drive the enemy at the point of the bayonet, into or across the Big Harpeth river, while General Forrest, if successful, was to cross the river and attack and destroy his trains and broken columns. The troops moved forward most gallantly to the attack. We carried the enemy's first line of hastily constructed works handsomely.—We then advanced against his interior line and succeeded in carrying it also, in some places. Here the engagement was of the fiercest possible character. Our men possessed themselves of the exterior of the works while the enemy held the interior. Many of our men were killed entirely inside the works. The brave men captured were taken inside his works in the edge of town. The struggle lasted till nearly midnight, when the enemy abandoned his works and crossed the river, leaving his dead and wounded in our possession. Never did troops fight more gallantly. The works of the enemy were so hastily constructed that, while he had a slight abattis in front of a part of his line, there was none on his extreme right. During the day I was restrained from using my artillery on account of the women and children remaining in the town. At night it was massed, ready to continue the action in the morning, but the enemy retired. We captured about a thousand (1,000) prisoners and several stand of colors.—Our total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was four thousand five hundred (4,500).—Among the killed was Major General P. R. Cleburne, Brigadier General Gist, John Adams, Strahl and Granbury. Major General Brown, Brigadier Generals Carter, Manigault, Quarles, Bockrell and Scott were wounded, and Brigadier General Gordon captured. The number of dead left on the field indicated that his loss was equal or near our own. The next morning at daylight, the wounded being cared for and the dead buried, we moved forward towards Nashville, Forrest with his cavalry pursuing the enemy vigorously.

[CONTINUED TO-MORROW.]

From the Evening News.

Proposition to the Women of the South.

BATTLE HOUSE, Feb. 15, 1865.

Messrs Editors:

I propose to pay the Confederate debt.—Now don't smile, ye "lords of creation," at us poor women, for although we have encouraged you by our smiles even while we suffered, and given you the reins and urged you to die for liberty—yet after all, you've gotten us into a dreadful scrape; and now that the ship is drifting at random, we venture, albeit through the veil of modesty, to speak.

There are two million women over 12 years of age in the Confederacy—some heads have one and some three to four braids of hair—say they will average two; therefore, there are about four million braids—worth, in Europe, $10 each in gold, which gives forty millions in gold, and in Confederate money two billions—nearly double our present indebtedness.

A ship loaded with this precious traffic might make *hair breadth* escapes, but angels would guard it (by Gen. Maury's permission) and land it safely at Havre! All Europe would purchase at speculative prices. Many braids—offerings on the altar of liberty—would bring in Paris, labeled with the name of the donor, thousands at auction! Our debt would be a mere circumstance to the amount realized; and I propose that every loyal woman in the South send forthwith her hair, tied with a ribbon and labeled with her name, to Madame LeVert, in Mobile. Here's mine, and two braids! Let every patriotic woman's head be shingled—a drop of whose blood in father, brother, son, or lover, has been shed, and even the vilest foe will stand abashed in her presence. Our devotion and patriotism will be recorded by our children, and all nations honor us. DELILAH.

A niece of James Madison.

It will be seen that Stoneman, the Yankee commander of four thousand cavalry, was at Mossy Creek, in Tennessee, on the 18th inst., and that it was supposed in official circles that his destination was Salisbury. It would certainly be advisable for our authorities in command of Western North Carolina to watch very narrowly either the mountian passes or roads leading from them into this part of the State. We should not permit a suprise, if it be possible to guard against it. The troops here, and within convenient reach, properly weilded, would give Stoneman other work to do than he contemplates if this point is in reality his destination.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

THE PROBABILITY OF WAR.—In a debate upon the naval estimates in the House of Commons, May 7, Sir J. Pakington remarked:

That in appointing Mr. Reed, in his present state of experience and efficiency, to be chief constructor, they were trifling with the interests of England, when they allowed men of great skill and experience to leave the service at a time when war might break out any moment, and they might be compelled to send a fleet across the Atlantic, possibly at the shortest notice.

We learn, says the *Conservative*, that Major Edmondston, assisted by Capts. J. B. Goolse and J. N. Nichols, and Major Landis of the army, and Capt. Morgan of the C. S. Navy, are the only officers in this State, who have proper authority to impress animals for the service.—Beyond these let all others be dealt with.

MUNIFICENT.—Mr. James Davis, a citizen of Mecklenburg, N. C., has contributed provisions enough in response to the present call of Gov. Vance, to feed one hundred soldiers for six months—a munificent gift.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From the North.

RICHMOND, March 29.—New York papers of the 27th have been received.

Stanton has sent a telegram to Dix relative to the fight near Petersburg on Saturday, in which he says: "The enemy by strong and sudden assaults captured Fort Sundman, but after a very serious contest the Fort was recaptured with sixteen hundred rebel prisoners, two battle flags and all the guns uninjured." A later telegram claims the capture of twenty-seven hundred prisoners, and says that Grant estimates the rebel killed and wounded at three thousand; Union loss less than eight hundred.

A dispatch from Schofield, dated March 21st reports that he occupied Goldsboro, that evening, with but slight opposition. Shermans right, the Seventeenth corps, was engaged with the enemy near Bentonville on Sunday night. Schofield further reports the capture of seven cars, and says that Terry has captured two locomotives and two cars which he is now using.

Robert Cobb Kennedy, convicted of being a spy, was executed last Saturday at Fort Lafayette.

Gold closed at 157.

(Gen. Lee's official despatch to the Secretary of War, furnishes a sufficient contradiction of this lying statement. He announces that his losses were slight.—ED. CON.)

From the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, March 29.—Additional Northern news says that Singleton, on his return to Washington, ridiculed a renewal of peace rumors, and was very certain that neither Davis nor Lee had any intention of submitting.

Gen. Crook has been assigned to a command in the army of the Potomac.

Col. Mosby has six hundred men under his command; 300 in London, and the same number in Prince William.

The trial of the St. Alban raiders concluded on Friday; decision promised on Wednesday.

The English Parliament had a discussion on the 13th, on Canadian defence, some of the speakers regarding war with the United States altogether probable. The House was, however, assured, by the Minister, that relations between England and the United States were altogether amicable.

Yankee Raid Near Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, March 28.—A Federal column from 1500 to 1800 strong, struck the Alabama and Florida Road seventy miles below here, yesterday morning, and burned a passenger train. The train which left here Thursday evening collided with the wreck and was captured. Conductor Winn and some passengers were wounded—the passengers robbed and rolling stock destroyed.—The enemy left, stating his destination to be Greenville.

Governor Watts has called upon the citizens to prepare to defend the city The commandant of the post has ordered the organization of all belonging to the army to repel the movements on the railroad. Steamers Folly and Dixie collided on the river four miles above the city last night—Dixie sunk, but the passengers and crew were saved; five bales of cotton on board lost.

MONTGOMERY, March 28.—The enemy on the Railroad below, moved down the road after the capture and destruction of the trains below Greenville; force reported 2500, principally infantry. Railroad little injured as far as ascertained:

Forces are rapidly accumulating for the defence and the alarm is subsiding. The report of the capture of Clanton's command between Pollard and Pensacola is unfounded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALES.

On Saturday next, April 1st, we will sell 40 reams printing and wrapping Paper, a fine gold Watch, a lot of household Furniture, 3 setts good buggy Harness, 3 Saddles, a Carpet, a lot of carpenter's Tools and other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
mar 31-d1t. Auctioneers.

NO. 1 FAMILY FLOUR,

CRUSHED SUGAR,
GRANULATED SUGAR,
BROWN SUGAR,
RIO COFFEE,
COTTON YARNS,
BLACK GLACE SPOOL COTTON,
ELEY'S WATER PROOF GUN CAPS,
For sale at J. KINSEY'S.
mar 31 d1t*

LOST VALUABLES..

Three Gold Watches and other valuables, were stolen from the residence of Mrs. John P. Bell, Fairfield, S. C., by the Yankees. The thieves were afterwards killed and the stolen property which they had in their possession, recaptured. These stolen articles have been in the possession of some of our soldiers. This advertisement is therefore inserted, in the hope that it may meet the eye of whoever may have them in possession.

One of the Watches is of large size, marked in the inside case "Jane A. Boyd;" attached to this is a hair chain, marked on one end "M. B. C.," on the other end "J. B. B.," to which is suspended a medallion with two likenesses (a young lady and a boy), a seal marked "J. B. B.," and a key with a white stone.

Another is a small (lady's) Watch, with gold chain attached, suspended to which is a medallion containing a gentleman's ambretype, a watch key with mosaic sett, and a cross.

The other Watch is of medium size, double case. To this is attached a gentleman's gold chain.

The other stolen property consists of one silver cup or mug, marked "I. H. Bell," 1 doz. silver forks, marked "J. J. B.," and 1 doz. table spoons and 1 doz. tea spoons (all silver) marked "J. H. C." Two handsome cameo sets of jewelry were also taken at the same time.

Any one leaving these articles with Jas. A. Houston, Greensboro, N. C., Charles E. Bell, Pineville, N. C., James Hemphill, Chester S. C., or Wm. Caldwell, Hazelwood, Chester District, S. C., will receive the price asked for them.

Surely our brave defenders are willing to return the property thus captured, which is endeared to the ladies from whom it was stolen by associations of the happy past, and which can only be valued by others for the money it will bring, and that the ladies are perfectly willing to give.

mar 31-d6t

HOSPITALS—WANTED.

One hundred and fifty (150) Negro Men, Women and Boys for nurses, cooks, waiters and washer women in the hospitals in this State. Schedule prices will be paid for men, the others paid proportionally. Apply to me at Raleigh, or to
Surgeon J. G. BROWNE, Wake Forest,
Surgeon W. H. MOORE, Greensboro',
Surgeon W. A. HOLT, High Point,
Surg. on S. BARNES, Thomasville,
Surgeon J. W. HALL, Salisbury,
Surgeon R. GIBSON, Charlotte.

P. E. HINES, Surgeon,
mar 22-d6t Medical Director.